

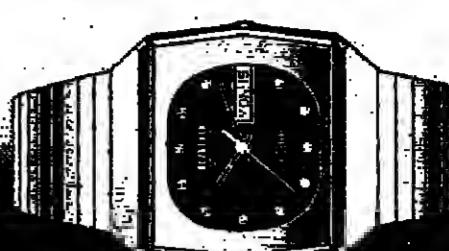
A STAR IS BORN!
SHORTLY!
The
Jerusalem Star
Jordan's Weekly
English Language newspaper.

Jordan Times

An independent free political daily published by Jordan Press Foundation

جريدة عربية تنشر في الأردن والخارج عن المؤسسة الصحفية الأردنية "الرأي"

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welcomes
ch offer to
troops
ebanon

A BARBARA (R) — The new White House Saturday said France's decision in to provide troops for an national force for Beirut. Press Secretary Larry said the United States received official confirmation of the announcement by the Ministry of External Affairs. "We will not discuss specifically except to say we welcome such an even," he said. Mr. Speakes to disclose any details of operations being conducted by envoy Philip Habib in an effort to stave off a military assault on the forces of the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO). (read on page 3)

raguan ministers
entry to Beirut

SCUS (R) — Nicaraguan Minister Father Miguel to said Saturday that forces had prevented him entering West Beirut for a meeting with Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) Chairman Arafat. Father D'Escoto news conference here that Nicaraguan Culture Minister Ernesto Cardenal Maradi been trying to enter the city since Wednesday repeated turned back by troops. "Nicaragua and people stand alongside the struggle of the Palestinian their Lebanese allies and confronting the barbaric invasion of Lebanon," he Father D'Escoto also said would attend a conference of ministers from non-nation countries due to begin in next Thursday. The meeting discuss the situation in

No military
ion for Mideast

N (R) — Former Portuguese Prime Minister Mario said Saturday there could military solution to the conflict in the Middle East, only one based on the recognition of Israel and Palestine. From a 14-day visit to the East in his capacity as president of the Socialist International, Mr. Soares said: "No military solution... it is necessary to find the way to a political solution... by a general recognition of Israel and Palestine." During the visit, Mr. Soares talked with figures from Israel, Jordan and Egypt, but was not able to get through to Beirut.

il can, but will
ake atom bomb,

E JANEIRO (R) — The staff of the Brazilian navy voted Saturday as saying ad the capability to make a nuclear bomb but was not ready. Admiral Jose Albano Tamha was quoted in the Janeiro daily Jornal do Brasil as saying Brazil should develop defensive as well as lasers for the "Brazil is in a position to use atomic bomb, but that is country's desire. In the illusory it will not be the bomb which is decisive." Earlier this week another per, the liberal Folha de S. Paulo, reported the existence of a research laboratory where scientists were carrying out experiments which could the manufacture of a nuclear bomb.

nd bags 3rd
in World Cup

ANTE, Spain (R) — Poland e-gols in a six-minute spell France 3-2 here Saturday to third place in the 1982 Cup. For the Poles, it was a of the 1974 finals in which they also finished in under three spot behind Germany and the Netherlands.



King returns from Iraq

AMMAN (Petra) — His Majesty King Hussein returned to Amman Saturday morning after a seven-hour visit to Baghdad where he met with President Saddam Hussein and other senior Iraqi officials.

King Hussein and the Iraqi president first held a closed meeting and then they were joined by aides for intensive and lengthy talks which tackled the current Arab situation and the dangers threatening the Arab Nation in the light of Israel's invasion of Lebanon.

The two sides also discussed means of ensuring success to the forthcoming non-aligned conference to be held in Baghdad in September and also other topics concerning cooperation between Jordan and Iraq.

Attending the talks on the Jordanian side were Prime Minister Mudar Badran and Royal Court Chief Ahmad Al Lawzi. On the Iraqi side the talks were attended by Revolutionary Command Council Vice-Chairman Izzat Ibrahim, Vice-Premier Taha Yassin Ramadan, Vice-President Taha Muhyeddin Ma'ruf, Vice-Premier Tareq Aziz, Iraqi National Council Speaker Na'im Haddad and Foreign Minister Sa'doun Hammadi.

U.N. discusses
Iran-Iraq war

UNITED NATIONS (Petra) — The U.N. Security Council held a closed session Friday night at Jordan's request to discuss the Iraq-Iran war.

The council members reviewed a Jordanian working paper that calls for a total ceasefire and intensified diplomatic efforts for ending the conflict by peaceful means.

Council sources said that the paper proposes involving the Organisation of Islamic Conference (OIC) and non-aligned nations in talks aimed at ending the conflict.

According to the sources, the council members have finalised a resolution for ensuring a continuation of a ceasefire and mediation efforts for ending the war.

Jordanian
ambassador
meets Kibli

TUNIS (Petra) — Jordan's Ambassador to Tunisia Nabil Al Nimir here Friday with Arab League Secretary-General Chadi Kibli. He said later that talks at the meeting dealt with the Arab situation in general and the serious situation in Lebanon resulting from the Israeli invasion.

Mr. Nimir emphasised to Mr. Kibli that Jordan's diplomatic offensive has been continuous on all levels with the aim of securing protection to Lebanon and the Palestinian resistance.

The arbitrary order for the closure of Birzeit University is the third of its type this academic year. With this closure, the students will be losing a whole academic year of studies, the statement said.

The statement stressed that demonstrations staged by students normally reflect their indignation, and come as a natural reaction to Israel's oppressive and criminal actions best represented in Israel's current war of genocide against the Palestinian and Lebanese people."

Disarmament
talks fall short of goals

UNITED NATIONS (R) — The special United Nations session on disarmament ended in an admission of defeat at its final meeting Saturday after failing to produce a comprehensive programme for arms reduction and control.

A report approved unanimously by the final meeting of the 157-nation assembly fell far short of goals set for the five-week session.

In an unusually critical statement, Ismat Kittani of Iraq, president of the session, said the

purpose of dealing with the developments resulting from Israel's invasion of Lebanon.

He also praised Iraq's efforts to bring about a just end to the Gulf war and establish peace in the Gulf region.

The two sides also discussed means of ensuring success to the forthcoming non-aligned conference to be held in Baghdad in September and also other topics concerning cooperation between Jordan and Iraq.

Attending the talks on the Jordanian side were Prime Minister Mudar Badran and Royal Court Chief Ahmad Al Lawzi. On the Iraqi side the talks were attended by Revolutionary Command Council Vice-Chairman Izzat Ibrahim, Vice-Premier Taha Yassin Ramadan, Vice-President Taha Muhyeddin Ma'ruf, Vice-Premier Tareq Aziz, Iraqi National Council Speaker Na'im Haddad and Foreign Minister Sa'doun Hammadi.

Birzeit
University
condemns
closure
order

AMMAN (J.T.) — Birzeit University in Amman Saturday issued a statement about the Israeli occupation authorities' decision on Thursday to close the university for three months.

The statement emphasised the university's national and academic roles in confronting "Israel's malpractices and inhuman treatment" of the Palestinian people. The statement also called on all educational institutions and academic organisations to support Birzeit University and to exert all efforts towards re-opening it.

The statement explained that the closure followed demonstrations throughout the occupied West Bank and the Gaza Strip in protest against Israel's invasion of Lebanon and in support of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO).

It said that the demonstrations held at the Birzeit campus were not different from others held in other parts of the occupied territories.

Yet, it said, Israeli troops used tear gas and warning shots to disperse the 500 demonstrators and also laid siege to the campus and prevented teachers and students from entering the university for their classes.

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The statement stressed that demonstrations staged by students normally reflect their indignation, and come as a natural reaction to Israel's oppressive and criminal actions best represented in Israel's current war of genocide against the Palestinian and Lebanese people."

Disarmament
talks fall short of goals

document was proof of the gap between what the people of the world want and need and what their governments were willing to do.

"We cannot be proud of our achievements here," he said. "They were too few and too insubstantial."

But members must not despair. They must not give up, Mr. Kittani said. "We must never relent in the effort to seek safer and saner world."

The assembly report was pre-

BEIRUT (Agencies) — Renewed fighting erupted in the southern outskirts of the Lebanese capital Saturday between the invading Israeli forces and the Palestinian fighters entrenched in the city as negotiators intensified talks aimed at breaking the stalemate.

As Lebanese and U.S. negotiators met for a new round of talks on evacuating Palestinian commandos from Beirut, an Israeli spokesman said Israeli forces exchanged artillery fire with the forces of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) in the area of the international airport and nearby slum districts.

Details available on the scale of the latest fighting, which followed fierce artillery and rocket clashes Friday which started several fires in the western sector of the battered Lebanese capital.

Lebanese Prime Minister Elias Sarkis, Prime Minister Shafiq Al Wazzan and Foreign Minister Fuad Butros held another meeting with U.S. special envoy Philip Habib at the presidential palace in the village of Baabda overlooking Beirut.

Sources from various political quarters said they thought Friday's Syrian announcement was not an insurmountable obstacle for the withdrawal of the estimated 5,000 Palestinian commandos from the Lebanese capital.

An official Syrian spokesman said in Damascus there was no room for transferring the fighters from Beirut to Syria—the destination assumed in the talks so far—but hinted Damascus might accept the Palestinian political leadership.

One leader of the rightist Falangist Party said he thought the Syrian position was a "negotiable reference" and could signal the entry of Syria into negotiations.

Some Palestinian officials also seemed pleased by the Syrian move which they said could strengthen the PLO's hand in the negotiations.

Lebanese Foreign Minister Elias Sarkis, Prime Minister Shafiq Al Wazzan and Foreign Minister Fuad Butros held another meeting with U.S. special envoy Philip Habib at the presidential palace in the village of Baabda overlooking Beirut.

Sources from various political quarters said they thought they might be prepared to receive leaders of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) but could not accept all the PLO fighters on its soil.

Palestinian, Lebanese, American and Israeli negotiators had been considering a PLO demand that its forces should go to Syria if they withdrew from Lebanon.

Informed sources said Mr. Draper, assisting U.S. special envoy Philip Habib in the talks, discussed these difficulties with Mr. Khaddam and his deputy Nasser Qaddour but they had no details.

He told Reuters any talk about sending the fighters to Syria was "wishful thinking."

He said that in the last month there had been no contact between the Syrian and Lebanese governments, nor between Syria and the PLO in Beirut, and that none of the negotiators in the

Fighting, negotiations intensify in Beirut

DAMASCUS (R) — A senior U.S. State Department official met Syrian Foreign Minister Abdul Halim Khaddam Saturday to discuss Syria's refusal to receive Palestinian fighters evacuated from Beirut, informed sources said.

The official Syrian media has so far ignored the visit by Deputy Assistant Secretary of State Mr. Draper, who arrived in Damascus on Friday.

At a ceremony held on the occasion, Prince Hassan spoke about the challenges confronting the Arab and Islamic nations due to Israel's expansionist ambitions and its usurpation of holy places in Palestine and its acts of aggression.

In his speech, Prince Hassan called for bolstering cultural and scientific cooperation and the exchange of visits by professors from Jordanian and Turkish universities.

The university president made a speech at the outset of the ceremony praising Prince Hassan's constant efforts towards promoting scientific research and supporting cultural cooperation between Jordanian and Turkish universities.

The ceremony was attended by Turkish Prime Minister Bulent Ulusu, senior Turkish officials and deans and professors of Bosphorus University.

Yet, it said, Israeli troops used tear gas and warning shots to disperse the 500 demonstrators and also laid siege to the campus and prevented teachers and students from entering the university for their classes.

The arbitrary order for the closure of Birzeit University is the third of its type this academic year. With this closure, the students will be losing a whole academic year of studies, the statement said.

The statement stressed that demonstrations staged by students normally reflect their indignation, and come as a natural reaction to Israel's oppressive and criminal actions best represented in Israel's current war of genocide against the Palestinian and Lebanese people."

Draper holds talks with Khaddam in Syria

DAMASCUS (R) — A senior U.S. State Department official met Syrian Foreign Minister Abdul Halim Khaddam Saturday to discuss Syria's refusal to receive Palestinian fighters evacuated from Beirut, informed sources said.

How could we despatch thousands of our fighters from Beirut to Syria before consulting with the Syrian government first and getting its approval?" asked the chairman of the Palestine National Council (parliament), Khaled Fahoum.

He told Reuters any talk about sending the fighters to Syria was "wishful thinking."

He said that in the last month there had been no contact between the Syrian and Lebanese governments, nor between Syria and the PLO in Beirut, and that none of the negotiators in the

Ali: Jordan no homeland for Palestinians

CAIRO (R) — Egyptian Foreign Minister Kamal Hassan Ali Saturday attacked proposals attributed to Israeli Defence Minister Ariel Sharon for the establishment of a Palestinian state in Jordan.

The Egyptian Middle East News Agency (MENA) said Mr. Sharon Friday declared that no Palestinian state will be permitted in the Israeli-occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip but that it would be possible for such a state to be created in Jordan.

Speaking to reporters, Mr. Ali described the proposals as reflecting Israel's intentions to expand its territories. He said the Palestinian problem could not be solved at the expense of other nations.

"It should be solved by giving back the Palestinian their national rights on their soil and the establishment of their entity in the Gaza Strip and the West Bank including Jerusalem," Mr. Ali added.

He said that "the Palestinian

doumi added.

He said the U.N. must insist that Israeli troops withdraw from Lebanon and the country's territorial integrity be restored.

He said that at the moment PLO forces were "fighting on and resisting. We will not respond to the pressure of the invaders."

French ready to send troops

France announced Saturday it had conditionally agreed to a request from the Lebanese government to provide units for an international force to separate Israelis and Palestinians now confronting each other in Beirut.

The announcement came through release in Paris by the External Relations Ministry of the text of a message to Lebanese Foreign Minister Boutros delivered by the French ambassador to Lebanon, Paul Marc Henry.

Polish government grants full diplomatic status to PLO

WARSAW (Agencies) — Poland has decided to raise the status of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) permanent mission in Warsaw to diplomatic level, the official press reported Saturday.

Newspapers carried a government statement saying the decision reflected support for the PLO and "faith in the victory of its just cause."

The statement reaffirmed the government's condemnation of the Israeli invasion of Lebanon and its position that "the aggression could have neither begun nor continued without support provided for Israel by the United States."

Lebanese capital had consulted Damascus on any plan for solving the Lebanese situation.

Diplomats said only Saudi Arabia had informed the Syrian government of plans for a PLO evacuation to its territory.

Sources from various political quarters in Beirut said they thought the Syrian announcement was not an insurmountable obstacle and some Palestinian officials said they thought it would strengthen the hand of the PLO in the talks.

Some PLO officials in Damascus called the Syrian move "an excellent decision." Mr. Fahoum said the PLO had not accepted the idea of an evacuation to Syria, describing it as part of an "American plot."

Both Jordan and the Palestinians have totally rejected the Camp David accords.

presence in Jordan on which Sharon based his proposals is of temporary nature pending the establishment of a Palestinian state in line with U.N. resolutions in this respect."

Mr. Ali said the Israeli proposals were a violation of the Camp David agreements which stipulated the association of the Jordanians and the Palestinians with "autonomy" negotiations.

Both Jordan and the Palestinians have totally rejected the Camp David accords.

President Reagan has stated his willingness to send the Marines here to help oversee the "peaceful withdrawal of Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) forces from Israeli-occupied West Beirut."

Senator Christopher Dodd, Democrat from Connecticut, said that the one day of his fact-finding tour in Lebanon had made him change his mind and oppose sending U.S. troops to the war-torn country.

President Reagan has stated his willingness to send the Marines here to help oversee the "peaceful withdrawal of Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) forces from Israeli-occupied West Beirut."

The senator told a press conference in rightist-held East Beirut: "If the decision has been made, it's a mistake...there are more factions in Lebanon than combinations to Rubin's cube."

It would be impossible to guarantee the safety of the Marines, he said, to the sound of heavy artillery barrage between the Israeli forces and PLO fighters.

"They would be a target--too

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Didn't they know?

THE CONTINUED harassment of Palestinian people and institutions in the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip by the Israeli authorities has lost some of the spotlight during the Israeli occupation of half of Lebanon, but it behoves those people in the West who have the ability to focus on two things at the same time to keep an eye on events and Israeli actions in the occupied territories. The killing of several Palestinian youths, the dismissal of elected mayors and the closure of Birzeit University by the Israeli occupation authorities this week are not qualitatively new acts in themselves. Such practices have become routine for Israel. What is noteworthy is the speed at which such deeds are taking place, and the shocking silence of human beings such as, for example, Ronald Reagan, who seemed to make it a point to go out of his way in his press conference last week to explain to the world why the Israelis felt they needed to kill and injure tens of thousands of people in Lebanon. Our worry is that many people in the West, such as, for example, Ronald

Reagan, have found themselves yet again in a position where they are responding to Israeli short-term initiatives while ignoring longer term Israeli objectives aimed at consolidating Zionist control of the West Bank, Gaza and the Golan Heights. The fact that it is the money, guns and diplomatic apologies of such people as, for example, Ronald Reagan, that allow Israel to continue its two-pronged campaign of killing and occupying in Lebanon and annexing in the West Bank, Gaza and the Golan Heights will not be forgotten by an Arab World that will not always be motionless and helpless in the face of the present Israeli attacks. Like the Zionists who did not accept the post-World War Two Western explanation that "we did not know what was happening" under Nazi rule, the Arabs of a future era will not accept the remarks of Western statesmen and people today who might also say, "we did not know what was happening" under Israeli rule. They do know, don't they?

JORDAN'S ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

Al Ra'i: Preventing the establishment of a Palestinian state

It is clear that the United States wants to evacuate the Palestinian fighters from Beirut very quickly, and to liquidate the Palestine Liberation Organisation, in order to accelerate the execution of the joint U.S.-Israeli scenario which aims at liquidating the Palestinian issue, annexing the West Bank and Gaza to Israel, and imposing U.S. hegemony on the region.

In implementation of this scenario, the U.S. envoys in Lebanon are intensifying their efforts to escalate the psychological war against the resistance hoping to achieve a free political, military and moral victory for Israel over the Arab will. Israel is also intensifying its campaigns of repression in the West Bank and Gaza. It is arresting large numbers of Arab citizens and has dissolved the Gaza municipal council; and Sharon has renewed and stressed Israel's determination to prevent the Palestinians from establishing a Palest-

inian state on any part of the Palestinian territories.

The U.S.-Israeli joint effort is accelerating to carry out the conspiracy which is being confronted by the Palestinian fighters in Beirut and the steadfast people in the occupied territories.

Jordan has always warned and drawn the attention to this scenario. Jordan has been calling on and urging the Arabs to adopt joint and coordinated work in confronting the challenges threatening their existence and their future. It is high time the Arabs hastened to shoulder their responsibilities and confront the conspiracy courageously, because what is taking place in Beirut and the West Bank and Gaza is aimed against all Arab countries. The Arabs have no choice but to defend their existence if they are sincere in rejecting foreign hegemony.

Al Dustour: Palestinian state to be established on Palestinian land

Tunisian issue has been the main obstacle in the way of peace efforts, and the principal reason behind the continuation of the Arab-Israeli conflict.

Israel insists on denying and disavowing the right of the Palestinian people to live in peace and to determine their future on their soil. The United States has also denied that rights of the Palestinian people by escalating its support for Israel. The United States helped to disengage forces on the Egyptian and Syrian fronts, but ignored the crux of the conflict and the cause of the war. Thus the Palestinian issue remained unresolved, only to ignite other wars and clashes.

Washington should understand that its method of containing crises will not lead to the sought results. Washington should effect a major change in its policy toward the Middle East.

Events have proved that ignoring the Palest-

JORDAN IN THE YEAR 2000

By Dr. Zaki Ayoubi

Gradual shifting of our resources for more competition

INDUSTRIALISATION IS one of the most important socio-economic trends that will determine the outlook of Jordan in the next two decades. It is clear that we have made a breakthrough in terms of both quantity and quality in this sector. Projects, especially in minerals, that were on the national agenda since the 1950s are being implemented. The rewards to the country in terms of productive capacity and employment opportunities will be reaped during this decade.

Overall economic development has certainly absorbed all of our available capacities. Our manpower, financial and technical capability are almost fully employed. Any major changes in the economy will entail adjustments that will affect significant segments of our manpower and capital. Questions of the 1960s and 1970s had to do with how can we increase production and obtain full employment. The

questions in the next two decades will be how best to employ our limited resources of manpower, finance and technical capability in order to maintain a competitive position in our region. This is the time to start evolving an industrial policy. The exercise of evolving such a policy will help us in having a clearer vision of what are our long term industrial development objectives. Furthermore, once a broad consensus develops among government, business and labour about these objectives, then it is hoped that a coherent set of policies concerning investment, manpower training, research and development, taxation, technology transfer etc... will emerge.

The evolution of an industrial policy will require long-term analysis and forecasts of the structural changes anticipated in our industry for the next two decades. Parallel to analysis of our domestic indus-

try there should be a study of industrial development in our region and our main trading partners. The outcome of the above analysis would be an assessment of what industrial capability do we want to develop and what products should we produce. The aim of an industrial policy will be to allow a gradual shifting of our resources in order to develop a competitive edge in the production and marketing of selected products.

For illustration, and not necessarily comparison, it is clear that both the United States and Japan are each in its own way concentrating a lot of efforts on developing long-term industrial capability in integrated circuits, robotics, fibre optics communications, lasers and computer software. Our industrial policy should determine what will be our industrial niche in the region. What matrix of products will enable us to best employ our

limited resources and maintain a competitive position. We have to search for products that depend on capital intensive and skills oriented industries. This will suit our limited manpower and relatively skilled labour force. We simply cannot maintain a competitive edge in labour intensive, low skill industries.

There are a number of pre-requisites for the development of an industrial policy:

1. There has to be one or several research units attached to the Ministry of Industry and Trade and/or the universities in order to study intensively domestic and regional market trends and the competitive strategies of our trading partners. Such analysis should be undertaken by the best economic and industrial analysts the country has.

2. There must be a number of

platforms such as the Royal Scientific Society, the universities, the Chamber of Industry for a continuous dialogue between government, business, and labour concerning the evolution of an industrial policy.

3. Once an industrial policy is developed, other related policies concerning manpower training, investment, taxation, customs, trade etc... will have to be coordinated in order to encourage the implementation of such a policy.

Industrial projects implemented in the last ten years have been welcomed by every citizen. However, proposal of projects will not be sufficient in the next two decades. A long term industrial policy must guide the movement of our industry toward the year 2000.

The hard facts exposed by the invasion of Lebanon

Fouad Ajami, born in southern Lebanon, is director of Middle East studies at The Johns Hopkins University's School of Advanced International Studies, and author of "The Arab Predicament." His article is reprinted from the New York Times.

By Fouad Ajami

WASHINGTON — The Israeli invasion of Lebanon has painfully highlighted the vulnerability of the Arab World. But others too, have displayed something of themselves in all of this. The invasion told us something about the drift of things in the society that lauded it, about the great confusion in the superpower that has

become so much a part of that region's landscape, and about the delusions that military might gives rise to.

The invading army that came to Lebanon with such devastating force came with a great delusion: that if you could pound men and women hard enough, if you could bring them to their knees, you could make peace with them.

Dreamers and purists there are aplenty in the Arab World. They are to be found there as they are to be found elsewhere—as the Israelis in particular, given their own dreamers and maximalists, should know and understand. But over the past decade, there emerged within the Palestinian community and among the Arabs

things are known that the Palestine Liberation Organisation was for it. Inter-Arab intrigue defeated the plan. But it was also known that those who proposed it would simply retreat behind high walls, leave the West Bank or simply abdicate. Broken men would be easy to govern.

This will not work, for it underestimates men's capacity for rebellion and renewal. The Arab World may stand helpless before the carnage. But it cannot—even if it wanted to—abdicate. Broken men fare well on Mr. Begin's terms.

"I cheered in 1956," said an Arab intellectual of my generation watching last week's attack on Beirut; he was referring to the inflated hopes of Arab nationalism. "I cried in 1967 after the six-day war. I cheered again after the October 1973 war when I was told that a new world beckoned the Arabs. Now in June 1982, after a decade that began with such great promise closes with such a bitter taste of defeat, I am too shocked for words, for tears or even for anger." This sense of defeat, this numbness, cannot last long. As the dimensions of this latest tragedy begin to crystallise, that world will have to respond in some coherent way if it is not to collapse or be thoroughly discredited.

This is why the Arab World remains engaged in this fight and remains on the hook. This has been a hellishly difficult period for those trying to steer its course. For Israeli deeds, there have been Arab words and appeals to America by those in the Arab World who place their bets on the distant superpower. America would, so they hoped, help narrow the gap between Israeli and Palestinian and dispense a certain kind of justice.

Now this faith seems almost impossible to sustain. The capacity to put forth a world different from Mr. Begin's and that of men like him on the other side—and have it be believed—is more impossible still.



TV & RADIO

JORDAN TELEVISION

BBC WORLD SERVICE

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amtha mayor outlines difficulties facing municipality

MITHA (Petra) — Ramtha or Mohammad Saleh spoke in an interview with Petra, the Jordan News Agency on Ramtha Municipality's services and problems facing the implementation of several projects.

Ramtha has been suffering from chronic water problem since 1970 and the town populated by 40,000 people receives a 300 cubic metres of water supplied by the Water Supply Corporation, he said.

The town is in need of at least 10 cubic metres of water daily to meet the needs of its ever increasing population. The municipality has laid a new water network for the town's various districts, installed new water pumps and constructed water towers. But the water supply reaching the town is insufficient, Mr. Bashabsheh said.

To maintain cleanliness in Ramtha, the municipality has purchased two garbage compressors with a crane to lift garbage containers at the cost of JD 4,000. Also more than 50 street

workers are employed to collectbage and street cleaning work, together with periodical fumigation campaigns of insecticides to keep Ramtha clean especially in summer, the mayor said.

ssistant nurses course opens

1 Saturday in Zarqa

RQA (Petra) — The Zarqa government hospital will open on Saturday an 18-month training course for assistant nurses.

The hospital's director, Dr. Awwad said that the course is designed to recruit sufficient cadres badly needed in the nursing profession in Jordan.



Ramtha Mayor Saleh

Mr. Bashabsheh said his municipality will in the coming month asphalt some 120,000 square metres of roads in Ramtha at the cost of JD 200,000, and will also build pavements and road shoulders at the cost of JD 27,000. Other projects include the construction of a bridge at the cost of JD 15,000, a water tank at the cost of JD 7,000 and the instalment of street lamps at the cost of JD 4,000.

The mayor said that the municipality has purchased 160 dunums of land for establishing an industrial zone at the cost of JD 55,000. A loan of JD 120,000 has been obtained from the Industrial Development Bank for building industrial installations, he said.

Anani signs agreement in Turkey

ANKARA (J.T.) — Jordanian Minister of Labour Jawad Al Anani, now accompanying Crown Prince Hassan on his trip to Turkey, signed an agreement with his Turkish counterpart to regulate the employment of Turkish and Jordanian workers in each other's country.

The agreement stipulated that employment of workers can only be carried out through official authorities in both countries.

A worker employed either in Turkey or Jordan will enjoy all rights and privileges of the host country's workers and will have the right to transfer his savings to his own country in accordance with regulations in force in the country where he is employed, Al Ra'i said.

The agreement calls for the formation of a joint committee that would follow up the implementation of the agreement and would coordinate work towards overcoming problems that might arise in the course of implementing the agreement. According to Al Ra'i thousands of Turkish workers are employed in Jordan at present.

Bank assets rise in 1st four months of 1982

AMMAN (Petra) — The assets of Jordanian commercial banks in the first four months of 1982 increased over figures registered at the end of 1981, according to a statistical bulletin issued by the Central Bank.

The bulletin said that at the end of April this year commercial banks' assets amounted to JD 1,411,291,000 in comparison with JD 1,330,745,000 at the end of last year.

Campaign underway to rehabilitate beggars

By A.B. Kassay
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN (J.T.) — Over the past few days the Ministry of Social Development, through the Amman Department of Social Development, implemented a programme to remove beggars from the streets of Amman. The term beggars includes not only people begging for money but also hoards of little children selling sweets in the streets or wiping cars at traffic lights.

The Jordan Times asked Amman Social Development Director Farouq Naghuey whether the programme has been successful. Mr. Naghuey said it is as yet too early to assess the success of the programme, "but the signs are hopeful." Beggars, he explained, can be divided into two categories: The needy ones, and others to whom begging is merely a "tax free, no overheads profession". It is the latter group that is problematic.

On his first offence, the Amman Social Development Department places the beggar in one of its institutions until he is bailed out by a relative. On the second offence the bail is forfeited automatically and the offender is

turned to court. "But a few days' imprisonment seem ineffective at deterring them," complains Mr. Naghuey. "There may be a real need to revise the law on the matter and impose stricter punishments on beggars."

As for the needy ones the department makes efforts to rehabilitate them by helping them find a respectable profession, or if they are too old or disabled, they would be placed in one of the department's institutions like Al Karameh Hospital at Marj Al Hamam. Sometimes the department gives them financial help where needed and a study is being carried out to create a poor families' fund from which a regular monthly wage can be given out to needy families.

"The needy beggars are quite responsive to this rehabilitation programme," Mr. Naghuey said. "But the problem area remains the professionals who would go to any extent to gain people's sympathy like faking disability or hiring children to masquerade as their own. The rehabilitation programme seems wasted on them and there is the need for a strong deterrent to get them off the streets."

Suheimat ends inspection of transport company

AQABA (Petra) — Transport Minister Ali Suheimat paid a two-day visit here to inspect the installations of the Iraqi-Jordanian Land Transport Company, now under construction. Accompanied by Company Director Tareq Kafi, the minister inspected the final stages of the project for building garages and other installations to be used by the joint company.

Mr. Suheimat expressed deep satisfaction with the efforts being exerted in completing the project which entails building garages for the maintenance of trucks and other heavy machinery. Work on the project is expected

to be completed within the coming two months, an announcement made during the minister's visit here said.

Adjacent to the project, the joint company is constructing a housing estate for workers and foreign labourers. A company spokesman said that the garages and their installations will be offering maintenance services to the company's vehicles to ensure speedy and efficient transportation of goods imported by Iraq and Jordan via Aqaba.

A number of Transport Ministry and company officials accompanied the minister on his inspection visit.

ighting, negotiations intensify in Beirut

Continued from page 1)

Palestinians would bring no benefits.

In Israeli military victory over PLO in the Lebanon, he said at end of a two-day visit to Hungary could by itself bring no lasting solution to the Middle East problem.

President Leonid Brezhnev warned Mr. Reagan that if U.S. Marines were sent in, the Soviet Union "would build its policy with due consideration of this fact."

Pravda criticised public figures in France who supported the U.S. proposal to "add American occupation to the Israeli occupation of Lebanon."

The U.S. State Department expressed deep dismay at the dismissal of Mr. Shawi, who was appointed seven years ago.

Israeli police Friday arrested a number of Arab protesters for stoning a military vehicle during an anti-Israel demonstration in occupied Jerusalem. There have been widespread demonstrations in the past week against the Israeli invasion and two protesters were shot dead by soldiers.

"Are these people in Paris aware of the consequences to which submissiveness to Washington's dangerous plans may lead and of how it could boomerang against the prestige of French policy?" Pravda asked.

Sharon demands total pullout

Israeli Defence Minister Ariel Sharon was quoted as saying all Palestinian and Syrian forces down to the last man would have to leave Lebanon if Israel were to withdraw its troops.

Mr. Sharon, in an interview with the West German newspaper Welt Am Sonntag released ahead of publication Sunday, said it would be impossible to meet demands by the PLO for a symbolic political or military presence in Lebanon.

"As long as the PLO exists in Beirut there will be no strong and independent government in Lebanon," he was quoted as saying.

"Our demand means that all foreign troops down to the last man must leave the country—the terrorists, the Syrians and ourselves."

The Israeli minister attacked European criticism of Israel's Lebanon invasion as hypocrisy.

Israel's army has been slowly tightening its hold on the Lebanese capital for the past four weeks. It is insisting that the PLO forces in West Beirut pull out without leaving behind any military or political presence.

Israel has dismissed the mayor of Gaza, one of the best-known figures in the occupied Arab territories, as part of its attempt to undermine what it sees as pro-PLO leadership in the area.

Major Rachad Al Shawi, generally considered a moderate, was the seventh mayor to be ousted by the Israelis for refusing to coop-

erate with the new civil administration in the Palestinian West Bank and Gaza Strip.

Israel set up the civil administration last November as part of its plan to grant "autonomy" to the Arab territories. But Palestinian nationalists reject the new administration as an unacceptable substitute for full independence.

"The Israelis are using the Lebanese war to get rid of us," Mr. Shawi told reporters after his dismissal.

The U.S. State Department expressed deep dismay at the dismissal of Mr. Shawi, who was appointed seven years ago.

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Foreign Ministers of the 43-member Organisation of Islamic Conference (OIC) will meet in Tunis on July 17 and 18 to discuss Israel's invasion of Lebanon, according to the Saudi Press Agency.

It quoted OIC Secretary-General Habib Chatti as saying Friday night that 20 members of the Jeddah-based organisation had agreed to a Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) request that the ministers prepare for an Islamic summit meeting on the 1982 budget.

Tunisia's initiative followed talks between President Bourguiba and Libyan leader Muammar Qadhafi at Monastir. Col. Qadhafi, who left Tunisia Saturday after a 24-hour visit, had promised to attend the proposed summit, the Arab sources said.

OIC to meet July 15

Meanwhile, Tunisian President Habib Bourguiba has called for a special Arab summit to discuss joint Arab action in support of the Palestinian revolution and Lebanon's unity, the Tunisian news agency reported.

It said that the president proposed that the conference take place in his hometown of Monastir, south of Tunis, next week.

U.S. welcomes French decision

(Continued from page 1)

Mr. Speakes said the negotiations had reached a critical stage and the final destination for the fighters was one of the most sensitive aspects of the talks being conducted by Mr. Habib.

Other administration officials said the White House wanted the PLO forces to be dispersed to several countries, such as Algeria, Egypt and Jordan, and not leave Beirut as a unified force.

President Reagan, who planned to return to Washington Saturday after an 11-day holiday in California, spent the day at his ranch outside Santa Barbara riding horses and chopping wood, but Mr. Speakes said he was being briefed hour by hour on the Lebanon situation.

Mr. Speakes also said Mr. Reagan was drawing up a response to a letter he received from Soviet President Leonid

and was heading for the Lebanon coast, the spokesman said he could not discuss their movements.

3 centres to collect traffic fines

AMMAN (J.T.) — The Traffic Department has decided to open three new centres to collect fines for traffic violations.

The department said that one of these centres will be near Amman Municipality, the second at the central market place and the third centre will be located at Firdas Circle on Jabal Al Husseini.

Meanwhile, two vessels of the U.S. Sixth Fleet have left Naples but a fleet spokesman would not say Saturday whether they were heading for Lebanon.

The spokesman said the aircraft carrier Independence and the missile Cruiser Biddle left Naples Friday as a regular part of their deployment with normal crews on board.

Asked if the two ships were heading for the Lebanon coast, the spokesman said he could not discuss their movements.

Draft environment protection law prepared by ministry

AMMAN (J.T.) — The Ministry of Municipal and Rural Affairs and the Environment has prepared a draft law for the protection of environment against pollution.

The provisions of the law regulate the activities involving the disposal of solid, liquid or gaseous refuse or giving rise to vibrations, noise or radiation causing environmental pollution as well as activities causing desertification.

According to the law, a higher council would be formed to supervise environmental affairs, protection and development. The council will be headed by the minister of municipal and rural affairs and the environment, and will have as members the National Planning Council secretary-general, the director-general of tourism, the director of the Environment Department at the Ministry of Municipal and Rural Affairs and the Environment, the director of the Industry Department at the Ministry of Industry and Trade, the director of the Preventive Medicine Department at the Health Ministry, the director of the Water Research Department at the Natural Resources Authority, the director of the Royal Scientific Society, the pres-

ident of the Royal Society for the Protection of the Environment, and two members from the private sector to be elected by the council.

The aim of the council is to define plans related to the improvement, development and protection of environment against pollution.

The provisions of the law regulate the activities involving the disposal of solid, liquid or gaseous refuse or giving rise to vibrations, noise or radiation causing environmental pollution as well as activities causing desertification.

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Jordan Times

An International Arab Press Agency

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Didn't they know?

THE CONTINUED harassment of Palestinian people and institutions in the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip by the Israeli authorities has lost some of the spotlight during the Israeli occupation of half of Lebanon, but it behoves those people in the West who have the ability to focus on two things at the same time to keep an eye on events and Israeli actions in the occupied territories. The killing of several Palestinian youths, the dismissal of elected mayors and the closure of Birzeit University by the Israeli occupation authorities this week are not qualitatively new acts in themselves. Such practices have become routine for Israel. What is noteworthy is the speed at which such deeds are taking place, and the shocking silence of human beings such as, for example, Ronald Reagan, who seemed to make it a point to go out of his way in his press conference last week to explain to the world why the Israelis felt they needed to kill and injure tens of thousands of people in Lebanon. Our worry is that many people in the West, such as, for example, Ronald

Reagan, have found themselves yet again in a position where they are responding to Israeli short-term initiatives while ignoring longer term Israeli objectives aimed at consolidating Zionist control of the West Bank, Gaza and the Golan Heights. The fact that it is the money, guns and diplomatic apologies of such people as, for example, Ronald Reagan, that allow Israel to continue its two-pronged campaign of killing and occupying in Lebanon and annexing in the West Bank, Gaza and the Golan Heights will not be forgotten by an Arab World that will not always be motionless and helpless in the face of the present Israeli attacks. Like the Zionists who did not accept the post-World War Two Western explanation that "we did not know what was happening" under Nazi rule, the Arabs of a future era will not accept the remarks of Western statesmen and people today who might also say, "we did not know what was happening" under Israeli rule. They do know, don't they?

JORDAN'S ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

Al Ra'i: Preventing the establishment of a Palestinian state

It is clear that the United States wants to evacuate the Palestinian fighters from Beirut very quickly, and to liquidate the Palestine Liberation Organisation, in order to accelerate the execution of the joint U.S.-Israeli scenario which aims at liquidating the Palestinian issue, annexing the West Bank and Gaza to Israel, and imposing U.S. hegemony on the region.

In implementation of this scenario, the U.S. envoys in Lebanon are intensifying their efforts to escalate the psychological war against the resistance, hoping to achieve a free political, military and moral victory for Israel over the Arab will. Israel is also intensifying its campaigns of repression in the West Bank and Gaza. It is arresting large numbers of Arab citizens and has dissolved the Gaza municipal council; and Sharon has renewed and stressed Israel's determination to prevent the Palestinians from establishing a Pales-

tinian state on any part of the Palestinian territories.

The U.S.-Israeli joint effort is accelerating to carry out the conspiracy which is being confronted by the Palestinian fighters in Beirut and the steadfast people in the occupied territories.

Jordan has always warned and drawn the attention to this scenario. Jordan has been calling on and urging the Arabs to adopt joint and coordinated work in confronting the challenges threatening their existence and their future. It is high time the Arabs hastened to shoulder their responsibilities and confront the conspiracy courageously, because what is taking place in Beirut and the West Bank and Gaza is aimed against all Arab countries. The Arabs have no choice but to defend their existence if they are serious in rejecting foreign hegemony.

Al Dustour: Palestinian state to be established on Palestinian land

The outcome of the Lebanese crisis and ending the Israeli siege of western Beirut—whether by peaceful or by military means—will neither be the end of the Arab-Israeli conflict nor will it achieve peace in the region. It will only postpone the inevitable confrontation between the Palestinians and the Israelis.

Leaving Beirut will not weaken nor end the presence of the Palestinian resistance. The Israeli brutal aggression against the Palestinians has caused a strong international trend supporting the idea of enabling the Palestinian people to practise their rights and to determine their future. PLO Political Department Director Farouk Kaddoumi has stressed that a number of international parties support the execution of a U.N. resolution on this matter.

Events have proved that ignoring the Pales-

tinian issue has been the main obstacle in the way of peace efforts, and the principal reason behind the continuation of the Arab-Israeli conflict. Israel insists on denying and disavowing the right of the Palestinian people to live in peace and to determine their future on their soil. The United States has also denied that rights of the Palestinian people by escalating its support for Israel. The United States helped to disengage forces on the Egyptian and Syrian fronts, but ignored the crux of the conflict and the cause of the war. Thus the Palestinian issue remained unresolved, only to ignite other wars and clashes.

Washington should understand that its method of containing crises will not lead to the sought results. Washington should effect a major change in its policy toward the Middle East.

JORDAN IN THE YEAR 2000

Gradual shifting of our resources for more competition

INDUSTRIALISATION IS one of the most important socio-economic trends that will determine the outlook of Jordan in the next two decades. It is clear that we have made a breakthrough in terms of both quantity and quality in this sector. Projects, especially in minerals, that were on the national agenda since the 1950s are being implemented. The rewards to the country in terms of productive capacity and employment opportunities will be reaped during this decade.

Overall economic development has certainly absorbed all of our available capacities. Our manpower, financial and technical capability are almost fully employed. Any major changes in the economy will entail adjustments that will affect significant segments of our manpower and capital. Questions of the 1960s and 1970s had to do with how can we increase production and obtain full employment. The

questions in the next two decades will be how best to employ our limited resources of manpower, finance and technical capability in order to maintain a competitive position in our region. This is the time to start evolving an industrial policy. The exercise of evolving such a policy will help us in having a clearer vision of what are our long term industrial development objectives. Furthermore, once a broad consensus develops among government, business and labour about these objectives, then it is hoped that a coherent set of policies concerning investment, manpower training, research and development, taxation, technology transfer etc... will emerge.

The evolution of an industrial policy will require long-term analysis and forecast of the structural changes anticipated in our industry for the next two decades. Parallel to analysis of our domestic indus-

try there should be a study of industrial development in our region and our main trading partners. The outcome of the above analysis would be an assessment of what industrial capability do we want to develop and what products should we produce. The aim of an industrial policy will be to allow a gradual shifting of our resources in order to develop a competitive edge in the production and marketing of selected products.

For illustration, and not necessarily comparison, it is clear that both the United States and Japan are each in its own way concentrating a lot of efforts on developing long-term industrial capability in integrated circuits, robotics, fibre optics communications, lasers and computer software. Our industrial policy should determine what will be our industrial niche in the region. What matrix of products will enable us to best employ our

limited resources and maintain a competitive position. We have to search for products that depend on capital intensive and skills oriented industries. This will suit our limited manpower and relatively skilled labour force. We simply cannot maintain a competitive edge in labour intensive, low skill industries.

There are a number of prerequisites for the development of an industrial policy:

1. There has to be one or several research units attached to the Ministry of Industry and Trade and/or the universities in order to study intensively domestic and regional market trends and the competitive strategies of our trading partners. Such analysis should be undertaken by the best economic and industrial analysts the country has.
2. There must be a number of

platforms such as the Royal Scientific Society, the universities, the Chamber of Industry for a continuous dialogue between government, business, and labour concerning the evolution of an industrial policy.

3. Once an industrial policy is developed, other related policies concerning manpower training, investment, taxation, customs, trade etc... will have to be coordinated in order to entrance our industry toward the year 2000.

Industrial projects implemented in the last ten years have been welcomed by every citizen. However, proposals of projects will not be sufficient in the next two decades. A long term industrial policy must guide the movement of our industry toward the year 2000.

The hard facts exposed by the invasion of Lebanon

Fouad Ajami, born in southern Lebanon, is director of Middle East studies at The Johns Hopkins University's School of Advanced International Studies, and author of "The Arab Predicament." His article is reprinted from the New York Times.

By Fouad Ajami

WASHINGTON — The Israeli invasion of Lebanon has painfully highlighted the vulnerability of the Arab World. But others, too, have displayed something of themselves in all of this. The invasion told us something about the drift of things in the society that launched it, about the great confusion in the superpower that has

become so much a part of that region's landscape, and about the delusions that military might gives rise to.

The invading army that came into Lebanon with such devastating force came with a great delusion: that if you could pound men and women hard enough, if you could bring them to their knees, you could make peace with them.

Dreamers and purists there are aplenty in the Arab World. They are to be found there as they are to be found elsewhere—as the Israelis in particular, given their own dreamers and maximalists, should know and understand. But over the past decade, there emerged within the Palestinian community and among the Arabs

of the Gulf another view of things: Support for a historic compromise between Israelis and Palestinians. To be sure, there was something frustrating about the way this view was put forth. The will to state it openly was not there. What was said on a given day was denied the next; what was said before a foreign audience was denied at home. But there was no denying that somewhere on the horizon loomed the possibility of a different future.

In November, Crown Prince (now King) Fahd of Saudi Arabia proposed a peace plan during an Arab summit conference in Fez, Morocco. At bottom, it was a call for an Israeli state and a Palestinian state to live side-by-side. It was known in the way that such



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12:20 ... Arabic Series

12:25 ... Arabic Series

12:30 ... Arabic Series

12:35 ... Arabic Series

12:40 ... Arabic Series

12:45 ... Arabic Series

12:50 ... Arabic Series

12:55 ... Arabic Series

13:00 ... Arabic Series

13:05 ... Arabic Series

13:10 ... Arabic Series

13:15 ... Arabic Series

SPORTS

Tour de France to be thrown open to amateurs

CANCALE, France (R) — The Tour de France cycle race will be thrown open to both amateurs and professionals from next year, the race's joint director Felix Levitan said.

The tour is currently limited to professional teams backed by commercial groups.

Levitan told a news conference Friday that there would be 20 teams from 1983, 10 of whom would be amateur.

This would greatly widen the international base of the world's most prestigious cycle tour and bring in such countries as the Soviet Union, Colombia, Czechoslovakia, the United States and Britain.

But some cyclists have reacted

angrily to the proposals and said they might even consider going on strike in protest.

"Bringing in 10 amateur teams will certainly lower the standard of the competition," French star Michel Laurent said.

Some competitors told journalists they had been astounded by the announcement and that they could refuse to race.

Laurent said that Soviet and Colombian riders would probably be the only ones able to match the professionals.

On the other hand, he added that the French would be more likely to distinguish themselves if amateurs were brought in.

Frenchman Robert Alban also said the standard would drop if

amateurs were allowed to race. "It had to happen eventually. But I think it is a mistake," he said.

Levitan said the tour would continue to be limited to France, although the race does in fact lap over into neighbouring countries such as Belgium and Switzerland.

This follows a proposal made earlier in the week by the other director of the tour, Jacques Godet, who suggested that every four years a "super-tour" would be held, covering a far-flung route which could take other parts of Europe and the United States.

Levitan added a proviso to his proposals, noting that those countries which already competed professionally would not be able to enter amateur teams as well.

But the two finalists have reacted

'82 finals generated millions of dollars

but left Spain with a sense of loss

MADRID (R) — The 1982 World Cup finals have generated millions of dollars—but have left hosts Spain with a sense of loss.

Half-empty stadiums, restaurants and hotels with inflated prices and few clients and the national team eliminated in the second round have led some in the host country to call the tournament a financial and promotional failure.

"In this sad World Football Cup, there are two clear winners and one great loser," said the Madrid daily *Diarlo 16* recently. "The winners are FIFA and the publicity company West Nally and the big loser is Spain."

The authoritative newspaper *El País* called the 24-national finals a catastrophe for Spain.

The Cup Organising Committee, which for months before the tournament heralded a 10-million-dollar profit from tickets and three special national lotteries, admits its aim is to break even.

But not everyone was so optimistic beforehand—or is so pessimistic now.

Gerardo Gonzalez, spokesman for Spain's Secretary of State for Tourism, said his office had never harboured any illusions about an immediate profit from the World Cup.

"It was ridiculous to think we could stage an event of this kind and not spend money," he said. "The benefits will be long-term. Spain was on the lips of hundreds of millions of people around the world for nearly a year. We are bound to benefit."

But in the short-term, many hoteliers feel cheated. Mundispana, the official agency charged with the overseas sale of tickets, fell short by half of their targeted one million package deals.

Deals requiring foreign fans to shell out up to nearly \$5,000 each

went unsold. "We may have over-priced our package deals," a Mundispana spokesman said. "But it is a complex problem. The hotel-owners thought it would work."

Some of the difficulties of this World Cup were inherent in its ambitious organisation, which has also brought Spain great praise. These were the first finals in which 24 nations competed instead of 16.

24-team format produces surprises

The idea behind the 24-team format, promoted by FIFA President Joao Havelange, was to spread football's influence from the traditional elite of Europe and South America to Asia and Africa.

The format, which was criticised before-hand as unwieldy and a sop to the Third World, produced some of the tournament's greatest surprises and nearly universal praise.

Long-shot Algeria carved themselves a niche in World Cup lore by beating the powerhouse West Germans 2-1 in the first place. Cameroon, also complete unknowns before last month, left the tournament with their heads high, not having lost a match.

But the format also required more stadiums. Matches were played in 14 cities, a move which has been blamed for low attendance and organisational foul-ups.

Spanish football chief Raimundo Saporta wanted to give every region of Spain a slice of the World Cup pie and later accepted criticism from FIFA's Hermann Neuberger that such a large number of venues caused unneeded problems.

Spain's emergency and security forces moving in waves from city

to city, were under constant strain with the ever-present threat of Basque separatist violence and unruly fans.

In fact, incidents were few and far between. English fans and extreme-right Spanish youths scuffled over politics—they had different ideas on whether Britain should maintain sovereignty over the Falkland Islands and Gibraltar.

One English youth was stabbed and required emergency heart surgery but he was recovering well, according to the hospital.

Spanish police reacted with vigour, some say with too much vigour, and the British embassy demanded an investigation into police handling of incidents after the England-Spain match.

Nevertheless, visitors and officials have generally expressed approval of how Spain handled the tournament.

The main complainers have been Spanish.

Miguel Angel Martinez, a socialist parliamentarian, complained that the World Football Cup had been turned into the world multinational cup with little benefit for the hosts.

"The government should have directed the planning in a direction more favourable to the national and popular interests of Spain," he said.

It does appear to be true that little of the cash that changed hands in this tournament will come to Spain.

West Nally, whose main shareholder is the sports equipment company Adidas, was in charge of advertising whose main outlet was television.

Mary Decker-Tabb shatters mile record

PARIS (R) — Mary Decker-Tabb of the United States shattered the world record for the women's mile with a time of four minutes 18.08 seconds during an international athletics meeting here Friday night.

The old record of 4:20.89 was set by Ludmila Veselkova of the Soviet Union in Bologna, Italy, last September 13.

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Soccer greats to meet for UNICEF match

MADRID (R) — World soccer greats from Franz Beckenbauer to Diego Maradona will be brought together in New York next month for an all-star match to benefit UNICEF, the United Nations Children's Emergency Fund.

International Football Federation (FIFA) Vice President Harry Cavan announced two pools of players here Saturday for the match between Europe and the rest of the world on August 7.

Beckenbauer, West Germany's former captain, will lead the European team which will include his compatriot Karl-Heinz Rummenigge, Paolo Rossi of Italy, Poland's Zbigniew Boniek and Kevin Keegan of England. West German manager Jupp Derwall is in charge of the side.

Brazil's Tele Santana will manage the rest of the world side. Brazil will also contribute Pele as honorary captain, Junior, Socrates and Zico with Argentina supplying Maradona and Osvaldo Ardiles.

The match, which the organisers hope will be televised to 51 countries, should net UNICEF at least \$400,000, they said.

Steve Ovett collapses during 1,500m

PARIS (R) — Steve Ovett, Britain's 800 metres Olympic champion, was taken to hospital Friday night after collapsing during a 1,500 metre race in Paris.

Ovett, 25, was forced to retire from the race at an international athletics meeting with severe stomach cramps and had to be carried away from the track on a stretcher.

Race officials had at first feared that he was suffering from appendicitis.

But a spokeswoman for the Paris hospital where he had been taken said he did not have to be admitted and had returned to his hotel.

She declined to give any further details and would not say what treatment, if any, Ovett had received.

Ovett holds the world record for 1,500 metres with a time of 3:31.36. It was the first time in his senior career that he had dropped out of a race.

The incident was a further setback for Ovett in a season which he began late because of a ruptured thigh muscle. He has had just three races.

The power of Horn Hrubesch

in the air, the class of Karl-Heinz Rummenigge and the ability of Pierre Littbarski make the West

For the sake of football

Italy, W. Germany should remember to make today's final a great show

MADRID (R) — For the sake of football, it is to be hoped that both Italy and West Germany remember Sunday's World Cup final should be the greatest 90-minute show on earth.

Both have won the trophy twice, both have some of Europe's most talented players in their ranks and both appear to be running into top form at exactly the right time.

But the two finalists have been victims of fear at times in Spain.

Italy qualified for the second round with three soporific draws against Cameroon, Peru and Poland, the team they eventually beat in the semifinals, scoring just two goals in the process.

But manager Enzo Bearzot, the Christopher Columbus of Italian football, finally convinced his undoubtedly talented team to set off in search of adventure.

Defending champions Argentina were beaten 2-1 and the seemingly-invincible Brazilians were topped 3-2.

Whatever the outcome in the Bernabeu stadium, Juventus striker Paolo Rossi has strong claims to be considered man-of-the-tournament.

He hammered all three goals past Brazil and struck two more against Poland. An astonishing performance from a player who

had grabbed two goals in the closing minutes and eventually overcame France in that nerve-jangling penalty shoot-out.

Rossi is likely to be the most influential individual in the final although he can expect to come in for some special attention from rugged West German defenders Bernd and Karl-Heinz Foerster, the first brothers to play in a World Cup final since England's Jack and Bobby Charlton in 1966.

The slightly-built striker is as smooth as silk at the moment, gliding past defences with nonchalant ease and rearing with the cool aplomb of a paid assassin in the

midfield battle with Paul Breitner should be an epic. Breitner, the sole survivor of West Germany's 1974 cup-winning team, lacks Antonioni's cultured touches but he is fiercely competitive and an inspiration to all around him.

But if the equally combative Marco Tardelli and Gabriele Orioli can protect the fragile Antonioni the Italians should have the edge in midfield.

Goalkeeper Dino Zoff, at 40 the 'grandfather' of the Azzurri, is keenly aware of the threat posed by West Germany.

"The power of Horn Hrubesch in the air, the class of Karl-Heinz Rummenigge and the ability of Pierre Littbarski make the West

team level at the end of normal time, an extra 30 minutes will be played as in 1966 and 1978. If a World Cup winner has still not emerged they will replay in Madrid on Tuesday with a penalty shoot-out if necessary.

If the teams are level at the end of normal time, an extra 30 minutes will be played as in 1966 and 1978. If a World Cup winner has still not emerged they will replay in Madrid on Tuesday with a penalty shoot-out if necessary.

Harald 'Toni' Schumacher (Bayern Munich): 26, despite thigh injury leading score of finals, established as number one goalkeeper in succession to Sepp Maier. Likes to dominate his penalty area as Frenchman Patrick Battiston covered to his cost in crunching semi-final collision.

Manfred Kaltz (Hamburg): 29, most capped player in side. Right back who is noted for his forays down wing which invariably end with dangerous floated crosses.

Uli Stielike (Real Madrid): 27, will be playing on 'home' ground. A noted libero or sweeper known as 'the teutonic tank.' Reduced to tears when he missed penalty in semi-final shootout but his grief short-lived.

Karl-Heinz Foerster (Stuttgart): 23, an angel-faced destroyer who is automatic choice in back four.

Bernd Foerster (Stuttgart): 26, the elder Foerster brother. Has not been a permanent fixture in German side but has proved himself in Spain.

Wolfgang Dremmler (Bayern Munich): 28 on Monday, industrious and unselfish midfield player who can plug gaps at back or move forward to score goals.

Paul Breitner (Bayern Munich): 30, sole survivor of 1974 World Cup winning team. Vowed in 1975 never to play for his country again but changed his mind and now vital member of midfield.

Hans-Peter Briegel (Kaiserslautern): 26, former top decathlete who uses his power to make presence felt in midfield. Once ridiculed for lack of ball control.

Hans Mueller (Stuttgart): 34, oldest member of side and deputy goalkeeper. Missed 1978 finals in Argentina when injured two days before team left.

Wilfried Hannes (Borussia Moenchengladbach): 25, has overcome loss of sight in right eye as a child to become outstanding defensive player.

Hans-Joachim Wessels (Eintracht Braunschweig): 24, his build-up to finals affected by cartilage operation last November. Stylish, attacking midfielder.

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JES

Change of guard among American business executives

By Paul Betts

NEW YORK — Do the captains of U.S. industry fit the conventional "B" movie stereotype of being ceaseless business leaders with iced water flowing in their veins and computers instead of brains? The Roper Organisation, the New York-based marketing and opinion research company, has just completed a survey of 150 chief executives of major U.S. companies for Warburg Paribas Becker, the international investment bank, and has come up with some pretty interesting answers. Mr. Burns Roper, who ran the conventional survey, said that per cent of the business moguls interviewed did fit the conventional image of the big businessman. He did, however, suggest at the fact that 80 per cent of those approached turned out to be varied, dynamic and individualistic lot was extremely encouraging.

The Roper Organisation approached some of the biggest names in U.S. industry: the chairman of Exxon, IBM, Sears Roebuck, Du Pont, Citicorp and General Motors, among others. Of the 150 companies contacted ("152 to be precise," Mr. Roper said), about a third of the chief executives agreed to be interviewed, a third appeared to have genuine reasons for not being able to fit in an interview and the remaining third either made excuses or simply ducked out of the study.

None of the moguls interviewed was named by Mr. Roper because this would have inhibited the interviews conducted for the survey.

So what did Mr. Roper and his team discover? Basically, the chief executives are generally optimistic

about the long-term future, far more so than the U.S. people at large. But in the short term, they expressed considerable concern about government deficits, inflation and interest rates, with many expressing the need to reduce U.S. defense spending.

As for President Ronald Reagan, they basically approved the direction he had charted for the country, but felt he should be less dogmatic. One executive said: "Reagan's ideas are good, but he has got to bend a little. I don't think he and his people planned on things going the way they have. And they don't seem to know what to do now. I voted for Reagan, but I think he has got to be more flexible, or else we are going to be in worse trouble than we already."

The chief executives had a good deal of criticism of unions and union regulation but many had as much or more criticism of unions and union regulation but many had as

regain its former pre-eminence in traditional world manufacturing markets. When it comes to foreign competition, they say that in the changing economy the country's future strength lies in service business, information and the export of the basic commodity: food.

The survey went on to compare what chief executives thought with what the general public thought on the same issues.

For example, of the business leaders polled only 14 per cent compared with 36 per cent of the public, felt U.S. workers did not work as hard as foreign workers.

Some chief executives had sharp things to say about U.S. business schools. One illustrated his point by saying: "You know, between Mit and Harvard, there is a supermarket and one day a guy stood in line pushing a cart containing about 25 items up to an express lane with a sign that says 'eight items or less.' As he stood there trying to get checked out, the clerk looked at him and said

public. But 61 percent of the chief executives cited union rules as a major reason for lower productivity, compared with 45 per cent of the public.

They also cited less modern plants in the U.S. (53 per cent) and insufficient spending on research and development (41 per cent) as major reasons for lagging U.S. productivity, compared with public responses of 34 per cent and 19 per cent.

"are you from Harvard and can't count or from Mit and can't read?"

The survey also delved into the private ambitions and frustrations of chief executives. Are they really a breed apart? In some respects they appear to be. Asked what they would do if they had four extra hours a day to do whatever they liked, 78 per cent said they would read, 55 per cent spend more time with the family, 43 per cent take exercise or play sports, but none would eat or watch television and only 2 per cent would fix things around the house.

The same questionnaire revealed that 36 per cent of the public would fix things around the house.

What will they do when they retire? One said: "I certainly don't intend to play golf six days a week." Another said: "I want to

go back to school—learn how to play the organ—build a computer." And a third simply said: "The first thing I'm going to do is spend a lot of time hugging and squeezing my wife."

This last sentiment reflects a near unanimous view by chief executives on the price of their success. "I wish I could spend more time with my family," one said.

It does seem, however, that the U.S. top executive has suffered some misrepresentation. One of those interviewed suggested that things were changing in the executive suite. "In the past 10 years I think I see a changing of the guard when it comes to chief executive officers. There are major changes of attitudes in this newer generation."

-- Financial Times news feature

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